

## The Marble Hill Press.

J. S. Hill, Business Manager.

MARBLE HILL, - MISSOURI

They are trying to change Klondike to Toandike, but it's too late.

It all that is intimated about Frank Novak proves to be true he may be a second Holmes.

If Mrs. Lease makes good her threat to depart for the Klondike in the spring a gentleman by the name of Ingalls will have the state all to himself.

Great sunbonnets of straw are being used in France for the reason to protect them from the heat. It is said that the summer mortality has been greatly decreased.

Women interested in the temperance movement in Norway have been agitating for a law to prevent women or girls being employed in serving liquor in the saloons. A law has been passed to that effect, and now a drinker cannot employ any woman except his own wife.

One of the most significant, surely one of the most self-sacrificing expressions of amity which distinguished the recent meeting of the emperors of Russia and Germany, was the act of the tsar, who ordered the band to play a selection composed by the kaiser, and listened to the performance with every appearance of attention and without the glimmer of a smile.

Persons thinking of devoting themselves to a literary life for the money there is in it may profitably note the granting of a pension by the British government to the widow of Anthony Trollope, who is in straitened circumstances. The novelist was a government employee, and had a salary to reinforce his literary income. Literature pays best in what cannot be exchanged for food and clothing.

A young Chicago woman, herself beautiful and in perfect health, has begun a campaign which has for its aim the slaughter of all weak people, whether physically or mentally incapable. She would relentlessly kill them, by a painless death if possible, and holds that the end would justify the means, for it would benefit the human race. She will probably not kill more than one before she realizes her error.

The price of "fresh eggs" in the Klondike region is \$17 a dozen. Exactly what is meant by "fresh," however, is not clearly explained. As they have "cold storage" there nearly all the year round that does not make much difference. Those who transport the hen product to that region on speculation will do well not to "put all their eggs in the same basket," either literally or metaphorically, as the roads thither are a little rough.

To dare one to a thing is an incontinent form of sending a challenge for mortal combat, and is often criminal in intent and disastrous in result. On one of the hottest days of July a youth with a frozen arm was received at a Jersey City hospital. A confederate had offered a plate of ice cream to the boy who would hold his arm longest in the chipped ice of the freezer. The prize winner lost his arm; all the efforts of the surgeons did not avail to save it. To accept a dare is not to write oneself down a hero.

The Liberty, Mo., Advance says: "A peculiar but sensible courtship is in progress at Excelsior Springs. The mother believes that a girl should be admired just as she is, instead of as she appears arrayed in finery and artificial ornaments. The young man in this case is allowed to call only just after supper and instead of being shown into the parlor he is taken to the kitchen, where he is permitted to watch the girl, dressed in working harness, wash the supper dishes. This will be a happy marriage. Indeed it will if the girl's mother stays with them right along."

Mr. James Bryce is an Englishman whose judgment upon men and things Americans have good reason to respect. He lately addressed a missionary meeting in London and gave his impressions of religious work in India. The average Englishman in England either sneers at missionary efforts or is indifferent. Mr. Bryce declared that the longer one stays in India the more one has evidence that the future well-being of India, and above all extension, permanence and quality of British influence over the country, depends largely upon the progress of missions. Such testimony as this will have force with persons who would regard missionaries themselves as prejudiced witnesses. It is peculiarly fitting that the higher power of the Christian religion should thus be recognized at a time when British military and naval resources and possibilities have been excited by jubilee demonstrations.

The fact that up to date no babies have been named "Klondike" is due to the further fact that mamma at home will not know what the word means, whether papa is a millionaire or is endeavoring to pull through on a diet of snowballs.

The supreme court of one of the states holds that the owner of a ferocious lion, if the beast escape, should discover the fact without unreasonable delay. In the case of the spectators, at least, the duty is usually self-executing.

In view of the recently held banquet at Buckingham Palace to celebrate the diamond jubilee, the gold plate stored at Windsor was moved, under a strong escort, to the London home of her majesty. In weight it is over thirty tons, and its value is more than \$2,000,000. Its making absorbed 2,700 ounces of gold and it cost workmanship included, over \$12,000.

If a collar manufacturing firm can bunko the President of the United States, why should we all smile every time somebody buys a gold brick?

The war department admits that the Chicago river needs improvement, but says that what with the tunnels and center bridge piers there isn't room enough. It is cheering to find anybody that says there's no room for improvement in the Chicago river.

According to a dispatch it is rumored that the death at Toledo, Peru, of Dr. Tholman, the physician of the late czar, was caused by poison administered at the instigation of the reigning czar because Tholman knew too many state secrets.

## THE CRY OF ANARCHY

JUDGE MILLER TELLS REFORMERS TO STAND FIRM.

Washington, Jefferson and Jackson the Shield of the Advocates of Bimetallism—Some History of Monetary Legislation.

When equally used for monetary purposes the value of the two metals, gold and silver, is their relation to each other. For more than two hundred years prior to 1873 the money was made from these metals and for this reason they were called "the precious metals." When so used they were practically of the same value and were used for monetary purposes in the different countries on the ratios upon which they were coined, and any change which took place in their relation to each other was not caused by any change in their annual production, but was wholly due to changes in the value of the metals in the different countries using them. These changes were very slight and did not interfere with their uninterrupted inflow into the world's money stock for more than 300 years.

In 1788 France, by royal edict, adopted the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and in 1803 her money was based on the ratio of 15 to 1. In 1806 the ratio of 15 to 1 was adopted by the United States, and this became the prevailing ratio in Europe. During the first half of this century the annual production of the metals was upon this ratio, about three of silver to one of gold. For about a century after 1800 their annual production was nearly four of gold to one of silver, but during this entire period from 1800 to 1873 there was no practical change in the relation of the metals to each other. The ratio did not rise to 16 except for about two years, owing to political convulsions in France, and never fell as low as 15. Fifteen and one-half pounds of silver would exchange for one pound of gold in all the markets of the world. Accounts between England and India were uniformly reckoned upon the basis of the equivalence of ten rupees silver and one pound sterling gold, and this was the established rate of exchange between gold and silver-using countries during the whole of that time. So England, a gold-using country, and India, a silver-using country, enjoyed the full benefits of bimetallism.

Another Goldlike Inconsistency. Almost every gold paper in the country is chuckling with delight over the recent discoveries of gold in the Klondike region, declaring that it will eventually kill the "silver craze." "The silver craze" has been killed so often that we are skeptical this time. Still we will trouble ourselves enough to ask how the killing process is to take place. The answer is, of course, that it will furnish so much gold that the argument of its insufficiency will lose all of its force. As usual, the gold men fall to see that their argument (?) works both ways and literally cuts ground from under their own feet. They have insisted stubbornly, doggedly, that there was already plenty of gold, and that the claim of its scarcity was false. Now, if we already had gold enough, it necessarily follows that an immense production of new gold in the Klondike will give us more than we need. We are a little curious to know just what they propose to do about it. How they will save the people from the awful consequences of having too much money! Again, if an enormous production of gold kills the "silver craze" it can only be by making gold so abundant that it will be "cheap." Unless it becomes cheaper—that is, unless it rises in price, it will not relieve the situation at all. It will have no effect whatever. Though in the end the color of one of the metals may be white and that of the other yellow.

Having destroyed this connecting pipe by the act of 1873 by depriving gold of the legal tender function and reducing it to the situation of merchandise, because it has with merchandise fallen as compared with gold, the advocates of the single gold standard point disparagingly to its low value as compared with gold as the reason why the only reason why the connecting pipe should not be replaced and silver restored to full monetary use; and they have the effrontery to claim that to do this would be dishonest, that it would deprive our standard of value by reducing the purchasing power of money, that it would injure the credit of our government and bring upon us the animadversion of all gold standard countries. They insist that all property, including wages, shall be degraded by falling prices, but that money given in exchange for property shall constantly rise in value; that the only standard of the nation's honor and integrity is a money standard that is continually rising in purchasing power and constantly subjects the people to a constant increase in taxation to obtain money with which to pay their debts and taxes; and this they call honest money.

The advocates for the restoration of silver are simply pleading for an enlargement of the volume of our circulation by re-adopting the money scale of valuation as it existed prior to 1873, when it was clandestinely and without exciting observation changed. Their entire claim and the reason for making it is clearly stated by Hamilton in his Mint Report of 1792, where he says: "It is most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either metal, for this cannot be done effectually without depriving one of them of the character and office of money and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise. To avoid the use of either of the metals as money is to abridge the quantity of the circulating medium and is liable to all the objections which rise from a comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation." And Jefferson wrote to Hamilton in February, 1792, saying: "I return you my Mint Report, which I have read with a great deal of satisfaction. I concur with you in thinking that the unit must stand upon both metals."

The advocates of silver coinage would place the dollar, or unit of valuation, upon both metals instead of confining it exclusively to one of them, in order that the country may enjoy the benefits of a full and not be subjected to the evils of a scanty circulation. For this they are denounced by the advocates of the single gold standard as anarchists, repudiators and enemies of their country. They invoke as their shield the revered names of Hamilton and Jefferson, and also that of George Washington, who signed the bill which gave to the people of the United States, with almost the first breath of their national life, the silver dollar. Clad in this armor, the shafts whose source is ignorance and impulse unholy greed will fall harmless at their feet.

It will be observed that Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, insisted that the unit should stand upon both metals. Grover Cleveland, who calls himself a Democrat and advocates the use of the unit, and that party, insist that the unit must stand upon gold alone. This was the declared doctrine of his party in 1892.

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and the sole and only purpose of that organization was to defeat the candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency by electing a republican. HENRY G. MILLER.

The Decline of Silver Stops U. S. Trade. Our contemporaries are putting the cart before the horse on the question of Mexican business being affected by the present decline in silver.

For instance, the Journal of Commerce yesterday headed its main leader as follows: "Silver Stops Mexican Trade," but further on the Journal correctly describes matters. "Stopping Mexican trade," if it means anything, means trade within Mexico, is being stopped. Such, however, is contrary to the facts. The decline in silver gives Mexico a tremendous business boom in all its internal industries. Again: the Sun of Saturday in a similar article gave the reader to understand that the fall in silver was producing ruin for Mexico and threatening Mexico with bankruptcy and consequent self-imposed repudiation. Quite the contrary is the fact, as was clearly shown in this column Tuesday last. Mexico was never so prosperous as now, and the lower silver goes the greater the boom upon Mexico becoming self-sustaining in all lines of production, and the greater its power to destroy every industry carried on in every gold basis country, including our own, in the world. With silver at 25 or 30 cents gold for a Mexican dollar, Mexico can command, under existing laws, almost anything of gold basis nations. Members of our stock and other exchanges have not yet taken in the full significance of how this matter bears upon their business.

There are too many "ostriches" on the street. This is a question of dollars, not politics. It is a question of ruin to our banks and railways, not Bryanism, nor the Chicago platform, nor even free silver in the partisan sense generally used. The Daily Financial News does not care a rap about free silver politics. What it is trying to do is to expose the facts which destroy American securities. —New York Financial Record.

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## THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

From the National Bimetallist. It is a mistake to note that many highly intelligent men take a purely superficial view of economic and business matters.

In nothing has this been more strikingly manifested than in the "talk" of business men and trade journals about the "prosperity" which it is claimed has so suddenly burst upon us.

Not only is it assumed that we have "prosperity" in a substantial form, but it is further assumed that it has come to stay.

It is not strange that bull speculators on boards of trade and stock exchanges indulge in such talk, for it is their business to boom prices. But it is incomprehensible that grave, careful business men all over the country—men whose success depends not upon mere sports, but upon the maintenance of favorable conditions year after year—should be so easily misled by the superficial looking below the surface to ascertain whether the alleged prosperity of to-day rests upon a solid basis.

That there is a sharp spurt of speculation in Wall street no one will deny. That some mills and factories have resumed operations after a period of idleness will be readily admitted.

That wheat has scored a substantial advance in price is a recognized fact, and that the prices of a few other staples have shown a slight tendency to rise may be conceded. But a spasm of speculation on the stock exchange does not constitute "prosperity." The starting of some idle factories merely to replenish stocks exhausted by several years of business paralysis does not constitute "prosperity." A rise of wheat, resulting from famine conditions in other countries, does not constitute "prosperity." A small fractional rise of wheat or of any other commodity, whether in sympathy with wheat or as a result of speculation, does not constitute "prosperity," and most surely is not in the price of manufactured product, as in the case of crockery, resulting from higher tariff.

When mills resume merely to replenish exhausted stocks, they are certain to exhaust again before very long unless the buying power of the people is increased. When wheat rises in consequence of crop failures in other countries, it is an abnormal condition which in the very nature of things must be temporary.

When the prices of other breadstuffs rise, either from the same cause or merely in a speculative way, that must also be of short duration, and when the prices of certain things are raised by the imposition of a higher tariff, it is a positive injury.

## The Bimetallist's Fare.

In commenting on the British government's marble heart toward the bimetallic envoys, the Westminster Gazette, on Saturday, remarked: "Every body knows that the mission of the silver envoys is a farce of the baldest kind." What has made it so, we wonder? Is it because the bona fides of President McKinley in sending out a bimetallic commission to please Silver Republicans and then sending in a greenback-destroying currency commission message to please Gold Republicans is a farce of the baldest kind? Of course, it is fairly conceivable that, while Mr. McKinley supposedly would like to "do something for silver," he might be willing to do a good deal for gold. Most people are.—Washington Times.

## Wellington Never Saw Napoleon.

The drawing master to Queen Victoria's children, Mr. Corboud, has just published a volume of reminiscences including this novel anecdote about the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon. "On reaching the palace one morning, the Prince of Wales showed me a drawing he had just finished. Napoleon was depicted on horseback, levelling a pistol at the Duke of Wellington, who was advancing to cut down his great enemy. While I was looking at the drawing, who should come in but the duke himself! 'Why, the very man who can best criticize my drawing!' cried the Prince. 'Now, can you tell me who that is on the left?' he went on, presenting the sketch to the duke. 'Well,' replied the latter deliberately, 'judging from the waistcoat and the cocked hat, I should say it was meant for Napoleon.' 'Right,' said the Prince. 'And who is the other figure?' 'By the cut of the jib,' returned the duke calmly, 'it should say it was myself.' 'Right again,' Well, now is the drawing accurate? That's what I want to know.' The duke rose, put down the sketch, and thus impressively addressed the Prince of Wales: 'My boy, I'm going to tell you something that the English people ought to realize. I was sent out to keep Napoleon in check, but never in my life have I set eyes on him! Once, in the midst of a battle, some one cried, 'Look, there's Napoleon!' but before I could get the glass to my eye the smoke from the field gun had enveloped him.'"

Gov. Atgled's Speech. Gov. Atgled has sounded the keynote in his labor day speech. He points out the way to the promised land—government ownership of all monopolies including mines, telegraphs and railroads. He tells us how we may acquire these monopolies. His plan is very elaborate and yet it is entirely comprehensive. There is no oratory, no idle claptrap, every word is meat. We hope that this speech will have the wide circulation it deserves. There is no reason why the people should not at once begin to follow up the idea outlined. Municipalities may acquire street car lighting, heating and water privileges without any change in their laws, or state or federal statutes. It is not likely that Chicago will soon lead the procession of American cities in this respect.—National Democrat.

The Poor. Last fall during the campaign many claimed to be opposed to the gold standard, but feared to antagonize it because they were "so poor" at it. It is hoped that the "return of prosperity" has not made them so rich that they are still unable to act independently and according to their honest convictions. If real prosperity has come, they can certainly afford to assert their manhood. If they are still subservient to others, the "prosperity" (for them at least) must be very unsubstantial.—National Bimetallist.

The Pneumatic Tubes to connect the New York and Brooklyn postoffices, for which the street excavations are nearly completed, will carry letters between the two points in three minutes and a half. Wagons require half an hour to make the transfer.

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## FOR WOMAN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Fashion Notes for Fall Weather—Making Lace for Lingerie—A Evening Dress for Tall Women—Culinary Notes.

Persecution. "And the woman fled into the wilderness."

AY, who is he in deserts seen, Or at the twilight hour? Of garb austere, and dauntless mien, Measured in speech, in purpose keen, Calm as in heaven he had been. Yet blithe when perils lower?

My holy Mother made reply, "Dear child, it has my Priest. The world has cast me forth, and I dwell with wild earth and gusty sky; He hears to men my mandates high; Gay hopes flit round, and light thy brow; Time hath a taming hand!"

Another day, dear child, and thou Shall join his sacred band, Ah, well I deem, thou shrinkest now; From urgent rule and severing vow; Gay hopes flit round, and light thy brow; Time hath a taming hand!"

Fashions for Fall Dress. Little in the announcements of fall and winter fashions is marked by radical changes. Little seems definitely settled, but evidently a distinct effort is to be made to ward off the awful dread of ruffles and tuffles being worn from muslins of summer to wools of winter. Fashion is capricious, and if she decided to make women wear their seakins caps ruffled from head to throat they'll try to do it. But it seems that a distinct effort is to be made to abolish ruffles and flounces with the going out of light materials. Belled bodices will remain in favor and blouse and box blouse effects will continue, though the annual effort to introduce the princess will again be made. Already some light cloth dresses for fall wear are being sent over, and these may be regarded as

was worn at a 5 o'clock tea in a country house. It was much admired for its neatness and becomingness.

## Making Lace for Lingerie.

Maids and matrons have taken kindly to the early Victorian revival, which prescribes that woman shall be

able to make her own lingerie. Consequently leisure moments in summer resorts are utilized for such commendable work. But not necessarily does she do much of it, her time being so taken up with the thousand duties of society and to work of one sort or another. But she should know how the fine stitching is done and to be able to turn her hand to it when a leisure moment allows. One young person, whose busy life makes it impossible for her to thread a needle in winter, took away with her this summer rolls of the linen and lace with which to fill in rainy hour and dull evenings. She says that it does her to be doing nothing, and sewing is just play.

"What of planning the fashion of the garments and sewing up the long seams?" Naturally this is asked. The answer, she says, is that she does not attempt the bodies of garments away from home and sewing machine. She makes only the trimmings in her vacation. And these she does by the roll, and cuts them off in lengths to suit the garments, which will be done in the winter, perhaps, by a seamstress. "It is largely the way one's lingerie is trimmed which is the making of it," she says.

This generous young woman revealed a pattern of her favorite mode in chemises. It is the simplest fashion imaginable. Two lengths of lawn are shaped the least bit at the top. After they are sewed two rolls of frilling and one of inserting are put on simply. Over each shoulder two strands of wash ribbon tie in pretty bows. But it is only the laces which the busy woman stitches together on a rainy day while she rests and recreates. To trim a complete set of garments in the same style many yards of decoration are required. Other rolls of lace and lawn may be lengths of Hamburg and Valenciennes inserting, and only the narrow edge filled.

Why Women Are Preferred. The action of the New England Telephone Company in dispensing with the services of men as night operators in the central station in Boston and substituting women in their place points to a curious fact in telephone work. It is found that men are singularly deficient in the courtesy which is so essential in communication between the subscriber and the central operator. This fault is made more conspicuous by the almost invariable rudeness of voice of the male operator. This he takes no trouble to modify, and when in addition, his manner itself is offensive, when, as it has been put, he is a "surly, snaky and growling bully," it is no wonder that

Another of these forerunners is sketched herewith. It was black tulle, barred with white and lined with scarlet. The skirt was arranged in double box plaits on either side of the front, each plait held down by a black passementerie ornament. The jacket had slashed tail-like fronts and was trimmed with passementerie, a V of the same decorating the back. The belt was black silk, and small ornaments similar to those on the skirt trimmed the sleeves. The vest was white satin velled with numerous chiffon trills, and chiffon trimmed collar and wrists.

Becoming Dress for Tall Women. When a young woman has reached the height which she is apt to regard herself as particularly unfortunate in the matter of stature. It is so very difficult to find anything that truly becomes her. One of the most perfectly dressed women in New York is a

daughter of Mrs. Elliott Shepard, who though she is over 5 feet in height, always looks graceful—the model of a well-dressed woman.

A gown in which she recently appeared was a bright red and green plaid. It was laid in full plaits all around the skirt and trimmed with five broad bands of red velvet, put on in blind stitch, in the old-fashioned style. An unusual feature of this skirt was a short overskirt of black velvet, which hung nearly to the knees. The waist was tight fitting and strapped across the front with narrow bands of black velvet. The sleeves were coat sleeves, wrinkled above the elbow and puffed at the shoulder. A little vest of white linen was worn with this dress, and around the linen vest, to give it a womanly appearance, was a ruffle of white embroidery. This dress

It has often been asserted that woman is deficient in humor, and another feminine "shortcoming" is thus described by a writer of the sex: "Women it has been said cannot bear strong language. There are certain words in English that we have not yet learned to use. We do shrink a little when we hear them. But give us time and we hear them. We are getting hardened; modern literature and modern tendencies of all sorts are doing this for us. I heard the other day of a little domestic scene that shows how we are improving in this respect. A dignified and pious old man was being harried by his energetic wife. His exasperation became unbearable at last, and forgetting his stiff joints, he sprang from his chair and began to gesticulate wildly, too angry to speak. As soon as he could he said: 'Jane, I am going to swear!' 'Do! Mr. Simpson,' she said. 'It will do you good.' She then turned to her sister in the next room and said to her: 'Simpson says he's going to swear!' The sister dropped her head, exclaiming: 'Oh, do ask him to wait till I get there!'"

Pocketbook Can't Be Picked. The most useful garter seen yet in the number of fancy ones that are put upon the market every year is the garter with a porthole attachment. A little bag hangs by a tiny leather strap, and in the bag are pouches for money and jewels. The bag is small, and is called a "thumb bag," and is not over two inches square, but in this small space can be placed a roll of bills and any piece of jewelry of which the wearer may be fond. It acts as a secret pocket and is of the nonpickable sort.

The little bags can be bought as dolls' hand-bags, and as children's shopping bags. They cost only a few cents, and when on the garter are not in the wearer's way at all. The garter upon which the bag is worn may be a plain one, half ribbon and half elastic, with a bow of ribbon at one side.

Those who have tried this little pocketbook arrangement pronounce it "as handy as a pocket in a shirt."

Where Women Tell Like Men. While American women have their own grievances the sex enjoys a freedom of action and an opportunity for getting ahead greater than are found elsewhere. The men of European countries, as a rule, are far less considerate of women than are Americans. In Belgium woman digs in the mines and does the heaviest work. In Germany she tills the fields. Even in France, the country of politeness, she toils laboriously and often with little consideration on the part of the male portion of the community. The towns where art and culture most abound often present striking counter pictures. Buda-Pesth is a beautiful city, and in many respects a model city, yet in this apparently civilized community the tourist sees young girls and women of all ages carrying bricks and mortar, and tinking the latter, wherever a building is going up.

For the Eye of the Cook. Keep a brick on the back of the stove and set the food on it that is to be kept warm.

Add a teaspoonful of sugar to every pint of milk when the milk is to be thickened with cornmeal.

Make graham bread the same as white bread, and then steam it three hours, instead of baking it one.

Catmeal is much improved if sugar is put in while it is cooking instead of being put on it at the table.

Never cut potatoes for baking, but for steaming or boiling draw the edge of a sharp knife half way around lengthwise, so that they will crack open nicely.

The best way to keep boiled mutton from being lumpy is to stir up the meal with enough cold water to merely wet it, and then stir it into the kettle of boiling water.

Cut the thin skin from the outside of a leg of mutton, or the mutton chops before cooking them, and order to remove the "woolly taste" that some find so objectionable.

When baking powder is used for biscuits the shortening should be stirred in after all the ingredients are added, including the flour, and they will be much lighter and more flaky.

If there are no potatoes to be making bread take a pan of clabbered milk, heat it boiling hot, and strain the whey into the flour, and then proceed to mix the dough in the usual manner.

A Purist at Large. "My boy," asked the old gentleman, who had been watching him with interest for several minutes, "may I inquire what you are doing?" "I'm pumping up my tires," replied the young cyclist, with a feeling of pity for such ignorance.

"Ah! And what do you call that implement you are using, may I ask?" "It's a pump, sir." "No, my boy," responded the elderly party, patting him on the head. "It's not a pump. A pump is a thing that works by suction, and it sucks things. It does not fill. The thing you are using is a stuffer. Remember that, my boy. Stuffer. Not pump." And he patted the urechin once more on the head and walked away with his nose in the air.—Chicago Tribune.

Natural Question. "I guess she has got herself up to make a sensation in the surf and on the beach," he explained. "She wore the most elaborate and expensive bathing suit I have seen this year, but when she came out of the water you could see that the colors had run."

Colors of what? "asked her dearest friend. "Her bathing suit or her complexion?"—Chicago Post.

Varied Methods. "I suppose," said the young woman with the inquiring mind, "that most people who go in search of gold must be by working the creeks and channels." "Mostly, miss," replied Derrings. "Pete, though once in a while some fellow gets a lot of it by working a bluff."—Washington Star.

Tie a piece of stale bread in a white muslin cloth and drop it into the water with the boiling cabbage, to help absorb the offensive odor.

## WOULDN'T PAY HER FARE.

She Won't Let Him, So It Was No Wonder.

A gentleman accompanied by his wife and children boarded a 4th avenue car at 23d street the other morning, says the New York Herald. The wife and children found seats inside the car, while the husband sought the front platform for a smoke. When the conductor called for the fares the man gave him two dimes, at the same time explaining with a jerk of his thumb over his shoulder that he was paying for the other three members of his family inside the car.

The conductor rang up four fares and extended his hand with the remark: "You owe me another nickel."

"What for?" inactively inquired the man, blowing a puff of smoke around the corner of the car.

"You'll have to pay me for that other nickel in there. She's 5 years old, isn't she?"

"Yes, I guess she's nearer 8."

"Then why don't you pay her fare and not keep me standing here all day?" exclaimed the conductor with considerable emphasis.

"Because I don't want to, that's why," replied the man on the platform with a grin.

"Then I'll have to call a policeman," said the conductor, spitefully, ringing the bell to let off a passenger.

"All right, call a policeman—call ten if you want to. There's plenty of them."

While this dialogue between the two was going on the passengers shot many indignant glances toward the front of the car at the man who was so mean that he would not pay his own child's fare. The wife's face turned red as a poppy as she heard an old lady in black exclaim:

"That man's too stingy to live."

When the car reached 8th street it came to a stop and a policeman, who had been signaled by the conductor, came on board.

"Why don't you pay the child's fare?" said the policeman, marching up to the cool but apparently mean man.

"Because she isn't my child," calmly answered the man.

The policeman looked at the conductor and the conductor looked at the man and the passengers looked at each other. The delightful silence which followed was interrupted by the little girl herself, who called out to the conductor:

"Why don't you take my car fare? I want to get out at Bond street."

There is a Class of People Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 4 cents. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Seventeenth